

Continued from page 27.

tails from that office of men who travel over the country hunting up fraudulent cases.

Mr. WINDOM. Since I was on my feet before I have ascertained when the cut was made in that office, and I wish to give the facts to the Senate. As the Senator from California has just stated, the appropriation for 1876 was for one hundred and sixty-nine clerks for the Surgeon-General's Office. For the year 1877 it was one hundred and thirty-five, a reduction of thirty-four. I think the Senate will remember how that reduction was made. I am quite sure the members of the Committee on Appropriations will when I refresh their recollection a moment.

It will be remembered that the differences between the two Houses on the clerical force of all the Departments amounted to some twelve hundred or thirteen hundred clerkships. The committees of conference were in session some six or seven weeks, and were unable to agree upon that subject. We could pass no bill. The session extended until the 15th of August. If I remember aright, after several conference committees had failed to agree, and it was evident that the bill could not pass at all unless a compromise was made, we adopted this device to bring about an agreement: We agreed that a certain deduction should be made upon the aggregate clerical force in all the Departments, and the number which they were directed to reduce was handed to Secretary Morrill, then Secretary of the Treasury, formerly chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and he was requested to confer with the other heads of Departments and ascertain how many they each could reduce, or what reduction could be made in all the Departments. They did confer together, and they sent us a tabulated reduction. They had to cut everywhere in order to get the number required, as the committees could not agree unless a general reduction was made; and in doing that, if I remember aright, they did cut the Surgeon-General's Office and the Adjutant-General's Office. It was during that contest, which will be remembered by the Senate very distinctly, that this reduction of thirty-five was made, and since then the force has not been increased.

Mr. DORSEY. I will remind my colleague upon the Committee on Appropriations that the present Surgeon-General notified the committee at the time that it would be impossible for him to discharge the duties with the limited force allowed.

Mr. WINDOM. I am aware of that, but it was part of the agreement by which the bill was passed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning hour has expired. Mr. WINDOM. If the Senate will allow me a moment—I was cut off in the middle of a sentence. When the Senator from Arkansas arose I said there had been no increase since. That was not exactly true. There was an increase since that time, amounting to twenty details. Formerly nearly all the service in that Department was performed by detail from the Army. We allowed twenty additional clerks to be made by detail from the Army at the last session. It is the only increase that has been made since the cut of 1876.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Military Justice.

The theory of the Adjutant General of the Army—if we are correctly informed—relative to more than one point in the administration of military affairs is of doubtful tenure, to say the least. Referring to one, it is everywhere provided in law or conceded as proper and just to revoke or amend an injustice, where possible, when it appears that such has been inflicted in error under legal sanction and procedure. Among us the Executive of States and the United States is vested with the pardoning power, and it is also provided in law that in certain cases new trials may be granted. In military jurisprudence, however, there is no appeal, no opportunity for a new trial under the light of new and convincing evidence that would reverse the finding of the court, and a soldier or officer convicted of an offense must suffer the sentence adjudged, no matter how convincing his innocence may afterward appear, unless Congress, by special legislation, comes to his rescue and sets aside the proceedings in his case. There is no power vested in the President that will authorize a pardon, or its equivalent, at his hands after the final approval of the sentence is signed, and the victim, however strong his cause, however redeeming his whole record in every avocation of life since childhood, and convincing his innocence from proofs obtained after conviction, must still lie under the odium and endure the sufferings imposed by an unjust sentence.

Only, as we remarked before, can he seek and obtain relief in a special act of Congress, and it is right here where the views of the venerable Adjutant General of the Army and many old and battle-scarred veterans diverge. Gen. Townsend holds that to vest Congress with the authority to reinstate an Army officer, or set aside the finding of Courts-martial, is destructive of discipline, and that all alleged offenders, if found guilty and dismissed, should thereby receive their ultimate quietus, lie forever under the ignominy of an accusation of which they are innocent, or which, in truth, is a trifle in comparison to that for which they have been sentenced, and have no appeal whatever from any source. That this would teach officers, as the General remarks, to have a more wholesome dread of Courts-martial is undoubtedly true, but it does not follow that discipline would suffer if unjustly sentenced officers or soldiers were righted by Congress.—Philadelphia Press.

Bills Introduced.

The following are the Bills of interest to our readers which have been introduced since our last issue:

H. R. 1624—Introduced by Mr. MACKEY.

A BILL to extend the provisions of existing laws relating to soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out the words "who served sixty days in the war with Great Britain of eighteen hundred and twelve, and were honorably discharged, and such other officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in that war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days," and insert in lieu thereof the words "who were actually mustered into the service of the United

States, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve with Great Britain, and were honorably discharged, and the widows and heirs of such soldiers and sailors," and at the end of said section the words "of the Revised Statutes of the United States," so that the section, when amended shall read: "The Secretary of the Interior is directed to place on the pension-roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval services of the United States, who were actually mustered into the service of the United States, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve with Great Britain, and who were honorably discharged, and the widows and heirs of such soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 2043—Introduced by Mr. HENDERSON.

A BILL to amend an act entitled "An act to increase pensions in certain cases," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to increase pensions in certain cases," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, be so amended as to extend the provisions of said act, and grant a pension of twenty-four dollars per month to all persons who are now, or were at the time of the passage of said act, entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost an arm so near the elbow or a leg so near the knee as to destroy the use of the elbow or knee joint.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

H. R. 1650—Introduced by Mr. BAYNE.

A BILL in relation to the soldiers, sailors, marines, and officers of the late Union Army whose combined terms of service amount to five years and upward, and amending section twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier, sailor, marine, or officer whose combined enlistments in the Union Army during the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-five amount to five years and upward, and who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of the closing of said war, or subsequent to the ninth day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, subject to entry under the homestead laws existing on the date last aforesaid, without the settlement required in section twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, but shall be entitled to receive a certificate of title upon entry, either in person or by agent, upon payment of the cost of such entry, the survey, and fees now required for like services under the acts aforesaid.

H. R. 2141—Introduced by Mr. BRAGG.

A BILL for the payment of bounties to a class of persons therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to bounties," approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and they are hereby, extended so as to apply to and include within the class benefited thereby: "All men who enlisted before July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and who were mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and who have been excluded from the benefits of said act, by reason of having been discharged from their enlistment to accept promotion, and who were mustered as officers as contemplated in such discharge, and performed duty as such officers": Provided, That this act shall not apply or extend to any soldier or person who has heretofore received any bounty from the United States.

H. R. 2059—Introduced by Mr. WARD.

A BILL to equalize the operation of the pension-laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who are now entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost either an arm below the elbow or a leg below the knee, shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive twenty-four dollars per month.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

H. R. 2553—Introduced by Mr. THOMPSON.

A BILL to amend section forty-seven hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes, relating to pensions to the soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting instead "ten"; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H. R. 2331—Introduced by Mr. FORT.

A BILL granting a pension to soldiers and sailors who became insane while in the United States service or after their honorable discharge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension-laws, the names of all persons who have served in the military or naval service of the United States for ninety days or more, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and who, during such service or afterward, from any cause connected with such service, may have become insane to such a degree as to be incapacitated from ordinary labor or business, and shall continue such names on the pension-rolls during such mental malady.

SEC. 2. That the payment of such pensions shall be made to their conservators duly appointed by some court of record.

SEC. 3. That this act shall apply to all such persons as may hereafter serve in the Army or Navy and come within the foregoing provisions.

List of Battles of War of 1861-5.

We continue in this number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE our list of battles fought in the war of 1861-5. It will be found to be the most accurate ever published, and alone worth the price of subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, by reason of usefulness to the applicant for pension, or merely to refresh the memory with dates of engagements in which I fought. We have received several letters speaking in the highest terms of praise of our enterprise, and value and need of such a list.

PLACE.	STATE.	DATE.
Bentonville.....	Ark.	Feb. 20 and Aug. 15, 1863
Bentonville.....	Mo.	Feb. 19, 1862.
Do.....	Mo.	May 22, 1863.
Bentonville.....	N. C.	March 14 to 21, 1865.
Bent's Old Fort.....	Texas.	Nov. 24, 1864.
Berlin.....	Md.	Dec. 15, 1862.
Bermuda Hundred.....	Va.	May 4 and 16 to 30, June 2, Aug. 24 and 25, Nov. 30 to Dec. 4, and Dec. 13, 1864.
Berry's Ferry.....	Va.	May 16, 1863.
Berryville.....	Va.	Dec. 1, 1862.
Do.....	Va.	June 6 and 12, Oct. 18, 1863.
Do.....	Va.	Aug. 21, Sept. 3 and 4, 1864.
Do.....	Va.	April 17, 1865.
Berryville Pike.....	Va.	Aug. 10, 1864.
Bertrand.....	Mo.	Dec. 11, 1861.
Berwick.....	La.	April 20, 1864.
Berwick City.....	La.	March 13, 1863.
Bethesda Church.....	Va.	May 30 to June 5, 1864.
Bett's Farm.....	Mo.	July 24, 1862.
Beverly.....	W. Va.	July 12, 1861.
Do.....	W. Va.	April 24 and July 2, 1863.
Do.....	W. Va.	Oct. 29, 1864.
Do.....	W. Va.	Jan. 11, 1865.
Beverly Ford.....	Va.	June 9 and Oct. 22, 1863.
Bible Ridge.....	Tenn.	Oct. 10, 1863.
Bidwell's Crossroads.....	Va.	March 1, 1864.
Big Beaver Creek.....	Mo.	Nov. 7, 1862.
Big Bethel.....	Va.	April 4, 1862.
Big Black River.....	Miss.	May 3 and 17, July 4 and 5, and Oct. 13, 1863.
Do.....	Miss.	Feb. 4, 1864.
Big Black River Bridge.....	Miss.	Aug. 12 and Sept. 11, 1863.
Do.....	Miss.	Nov. 27, 1864.
Big Blue.....	Mo.	Oct. 23 and 31, 1864.
Big Creek.....	Ark.	July 10, 1863.
Do.....	Ark.	July 23, 1864.
Big Creek.....	Mo.	Sept. 9, 1862.
Big Creek Gap.....	Tenn.	Sept. 4, 1862.
Big Hatchie River, also known as Metamora.....	Miss.	Oct. 5, 1862.
Big Hill Road.....	Ky.	Aug. 23, 1862.
Big Hill Road.....	Ky.	Oct. 23, 1862.
Big Hurricane Creek.....	Mo.	Oct. 19, 1861.
Big Indian Creek.....	Ark.	May 27, 1862.
Big Indian Creek.....	Mo.	May 26, 1862.
Big Mound.....	D. T.	July 24, 1863.
Big North Fork Creek.....	Mo.	June 16, 1864.
Big Pigeon River.....	Tenn.	Nov. 5 and 6, 1864.
Big Pine Creek.....	Cal.	April 10, 1863.
Big Piney.....	Mo.	July 25 and 26, 1862.
Big River Bridge.....	Mo.	Oct. 15, 1861.
Big Sandy.....	Col.	Nov. 29, 1864.
Big Sewell.....	W. Va.	Dec. 12, 1863.
Big Shanty.....	Ga.	June 6, Sept. 2, Oct. 2, 1864.
Big Springs.....	Ky.	Jan. —, 1855.
Binniker's Bridge.....	S. C.	Feb. 9, 1865.
Birch Cottle, also known as Aston.....	Miss.	Sept. 2 and 3, 1862.
Bird Song Ferry.....	Miss.	June 18, and July 4 and 5, 1863.
Bird's Point.....	Mo.	Aug. 19, 1861.
Birmingham.....	Miss.	April 24, 1863.
Bisland.....	La.	April 12 to 14, 1863.
Black Bayou.....	Miss.	April 10, 1863.
Do.....	Miss.	March 19, 1864.
Blackburn's Ford.....	Va.	July 18, 1861.
Do.....	Va.	Sept. 18, 1862.
Do.....	Va.	Oct. 15, 1862.
Black Canon.....	A. T.	May 5, 1865.
Black Creek.....	Fla.	July 27, 1864.
Blackford's Ford.....	Va.	Sept. 20, 1862.
Black-Jack Forest.....	Tenn.	March 16, 1862.
Blackland.....	Miss.	June 4, 1862.
Black River.....	La.	Nov. 1, 1864.
Black River.....	Miss.	July 1 and 2, 1863.
Black River.....	Mo.	Sept. 12, 1861.
Do.....	Mo.	July 8, 1862.
Do.....	Mo.	Sept. 17 to 20, 1864.
Black Run.....	Mo.	July 8, 1862.
Blackville.....	S. C.	Feb. 11, 1865.
Black Walnut Creek.....	Mo.	Nov. 29, 1861.
Black Warrior Creek.....	Ala.	May 1, 1863.
Black Water.....	Mo.	Dec. 19, 1861.
Do.....	Mo.	Oct. 12, 1863.
Do.....	Mo.	Sept. 23, 1864.
Blackwater.....	Va.	Sept. 28 and Oct. 24, 1862.
Do.....	Va.	March 17, 1863, and Jan. 20, 1863.
Black Water River.....	N. C.	Oct. 2, 1862.
Blain's Crossroads.....	Tenn.	Dec. 16, 1863.
Block House, No. 4.....	Tenn.	Aug. —, 1864.
Block House, No. 5.....	Tenn.	Aug. 31, 1864.
Block House, No. 2.....	Tenn.	Dec. 2 and 4, 1864.
Block House, No. 7.....	Tenn.	Dec. 4, 1864.
Bloomfield.....	Mo.	May 11, July 23, Aug. 23 and 29, Sept. 14 to 18, 1862.
Do.....	Mo.	March 1, April 29 and 30, and May 12, 1863.
Bloomfield.....	Va.	Nov. 2, 1862.
Blooming Gap.....	Va.	Feb. 13, 1862.
Blount's Farm.....	Ala.	May 2, 1863.
Blount's Mills.....	N. C.	April 9, 1863.
Blountsville.....	Tenn.	Sept. 21, and Oct. 13, 1863.
Blue Gap.....	Va.	Jan. 7, 1863.
Blue Island.....	Ind.	June 18, 1863.
Blue Mills.....	Mo.	July 24, 1861.
Blue Mills Landing.....	Mo.	Sept. 17, 1861.
Blue River.....	Mo.	June 18, 1863.
Blue Springs.....	Mo.	Oct. 10, 1863.
Blue Springs.....	Tenn.	March 22, 1863.
Blue Springs.....	Tenn.	Oct. 16, 1863.
Bluff Springs.....	Ala.	March 25, 1865.
Bluntton.....	S. C.	June 4, 1862.
Bluntsville.....	Ga.	April 7, 1863.
Bob's Creek.....	Mo.	March 7, 1862.
Bogg's Mills.....	Ark.	Jan. 24, 1865.
Bogler's Creek, also known as Ebenezer Church and Maplesville.....	Ala.	April 1, 1864.
Bole's Farm.....	Mo.	July 28, 1862.
Bollinger County.....	Mo.	Jan. 14, 1864.
Bollivar.....	Miss.	Aug. 25 and Sept. 19, 1862.
Do.....	Miss.	May 3, 1864.
Bollivar.....	Tenn.	Aug. 30 and Sept. 21, 1862.
Do.....	Tenn.	Feb. 13 and March 9, Dec. 24 and 26, 1863.
Do.....	Tenn.	Feb. 6, March 29, and May 3, 1864.
Bollivar.....	Va.	July 4 to 6, 1864.
Bollivar Heights.....	Va.	Oct. 14, 1861.
Bollinger's Mills.....	Mo.	July 29, 1862.
Bolton.....	Miss.	July 4 and 5, 1863.
Bolton's Depot.....	Miss.	July 15, 1864.
Do.....	Miss.	Feb. 4, 1864.
Bone Mill.....	Va.	Dec. 17, 1864.
Bone Yard.....	Tenn.	Feb. 19, 1863.
Bonfence.....	La.	Nov. 26, 1863.
Boone.....	N. C.	April 1, 1863.
Boone Court House.....	W. Va.	Sept. 1, 1861.
Boonsville.....	Mo.	June 17 and Sept. 13, 1861.
Do.....	Mo.	Oct. 12 and 14, 1863.
Do.....	Mo.	Oct. 9 to 11, 1864.